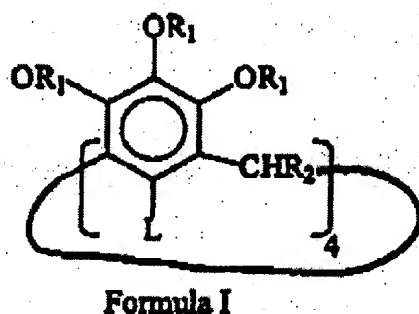


In the claims:

1. (Currently amended) Compounds of formula I



wherein the compounds are not fully alkylated, in that at least one R_1 group is H and the remainder remaining entire 11 or fewer of 11 R_1 groups are $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{K}$; R_2 is



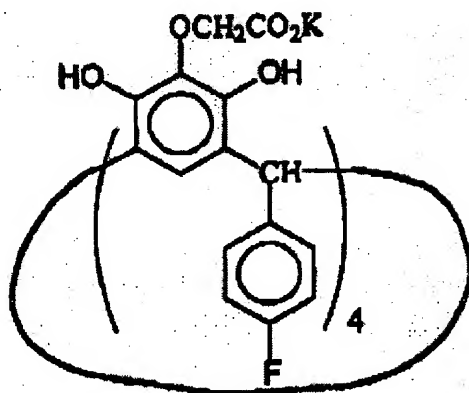
and L is H.

2. (Original) A compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 where 4 to 8 of R_1 are $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{K}$, the remaining R_1 substituents are H, R_2 is



and L is H.

3. (Original) A compound of formula II



Formula II

4. (Currently amended) A mixture of compounds of formula I of claim 1, wherein the compounds ~~having~~ have different degrees of alkylation in that the number of R₁ groups that are CH₂CO₂K independently ranges from 1 to 11 for each compound in the mixture.
5. (Cancelled).
6. (Cancelled).
7. (Previously amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of formula I of claim 1 or formula II of claim 3, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
8. (Original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a mixture of compounds according to claim 4, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

9. (Original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 or a mixture as claimed in claim 4, together with an anti-viral agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
10. (Cancelled).
11. (Previously amended) A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I of claim 1, comprising the steps of
- (i) reacting aldehyde with HCl and resorcinol;
 - (ii) reacting the product from step (i) with potassium carbonate and ethylbromoacetate in acetone; collecting reaction product and treating with aqueous HCl;
 - (iii) reacting product from step (ii) in ethanol with KOH.
12. (Previously amended) A method of treatment of viral infection comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of at least one compound of formula I of claim 1 or formula II of claim 3.
13. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of viral infection comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of a mixture of compounds of formula I of claim 1 having wherein the compounds have different degrees of alkylation in that the number of R₁ groups that are CH₂CO₂K independently ranges from 1 to 11 for each compound in the mixture.
14. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of viral infection comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of at least one compound of formula I of claim 1 or formula II of claim 3 or a mixture of compounds of formula I having wherein the compounds have different degrees of alkylation in that the number of

R₁ groups that are CH₂CO₂K independently ranges from 1 to 11 for each compound in the mixture, together with an anti-viral agent.

15. (Currently amended) A method of treatment according to any one of claims 9 12 to ~~11~~ 14 wherein the viral infection is HIV-1 infection.